## AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Our London, Paris, Berlin and Correspendence,

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, May 2, 1862.

Ingland's Manufacturing Distress Gradually Changing Her American Policy—Mr. Gladstone's Speech an Indication of This—Napoleon's Power Over John Bull—Chicanery and Hossility of the London Press—France Said to be Our Friend—A British War Against Feudal Ism—The Great Exhibition, de.

has been fulfilled for me by subsequent events. I refer you to the speech of Mr. Gladstone at Manchester, comple to be more than men or Englishmen. Their interests of party maintained silence in Manchester until the late om now submerged by the swelling distress, for public contributions are solicited in London, to be

sek at the door. In such a situation you will easily seeive that, in order to seize the first pretext for in-vention, there remains but to obtain the co-operation

England well committed with the Americans. Accordingly
the English journals are resuming their old trick about
the urgency of France to get England to join her, and
shey point with exultation to M. Mereler's Richmond
visit: for this people and their press are so inefface" and reverence for public law, which alone aved the Americans from French intervention, until a vench minister declared in the Chamber that France et only never had such purpose barself, but would not by those who understand the creeping incidental to it. Accordingly the French gov-, through certain channels or sowers in Paris, ystematic use of it to bamboozle John Buil, by nufacturing daily news for the correspondents of th n papers. And nothing is more comic to those who which these cockneys reveal each morning to their proand readers the closest secrets of the French Cabinet, perels of the French general and minister at Re the dissensions of the French and Spanish generals in Mexico, the dignified attitude of England amid all these and public again may copy and even credit them. It is of possible, to prevent this that I have gone into these details. For, however such conduct should be named in the English, who are guiled but through an overweening scal for their own interests, in the Americans, who would be knowingly thus imperilling their own cause, the course would beyond all doubt be downright stumbility.

tition? Trade with him is a warfare, and all is fair in wor.

The labored, because lukewarm, declaration of the London News might be hereafter cited, when the Union was restored, to show Americans that the body of the Eoglish people—the merchant classes—had been aiways, to a man, in favor of the North, and, like the just men of Bodom, should atone for the whole country. Hence this paper is consived at in its Pickwickian advocacy. And so, in palliation, it constant y inveighs against the principal champion of the Union—the New York Franch-this being the sole American journal that sees into the English. This is the plain truth about your two sole organs in the English press. No: if England were to-morrow polled, by ballot, on the question, I would stake my existence that the North would not have twelve yetes.

distress and the derangement of trade, which last amounts, on American custom, for the past year, to near twenty militons. To the end of the same movement of democracy against foundalsm—for these are now the sold democracy against foundalsm—for these are now the sold when the same for the property of the property of the Paris Congress. But he sees the counter proposition which was officed by your government to the proposal of the Paris Congress. But he sees ilities of the real recourses, results or principles of this great theme. The journals, who see less of them, of course compliment him in the stereotyped aphorism left them by Sir Robert Peel, who spoke, it seems, of Cobden's unadorned cioquence. They do not see that the application of such praise to a legal argument was just as polication of such praise to a legal argument was just as sont Hone and the saminard their is opprantment. Does not Hone and the some time it is a price to the praise of the praise of the seems of the praise of the praise of the praise of the seems of the praise of the pra

There is manifest evidence of a reaction in France against the government of the United States. I do not ay that there is any real sympathy towards the South; tolerable. They say that a hundred thousand men are is beginning to make itself seriously felt; that at a time when men are exhibiting an impatience at the idea of reasons for retrenchment, the sabaidies it is obliged to supply to indigents on account of the American crisis is endangering the repose of the country. They say, moreover, that experience is proving that all attempts at obtaining a supply of cotton from any other quarter than America have only resulted in more plainly show. and too cold for the cotton production of either part of

The Debats copies the Independence Belge's paragraph, though it affects to disbelieve the fact.

Prince Napoleon is known to have said only two days ago, in the presence of more than one gentleman conngo, in the presence of the first strong as his sympathies were towards the North, he was of rath he must sarriface them in face of the increasing distress in France. Last year, he said, our harvest failed us, and "no labor ne food" is a state of things which turns every man's thoughts upon himself. If General McClellan cannot stantly out the rebellion, I see nothing for it but inter-

stafip dut the rebeilich, I see nothing for it but inter-ference on the part of Europe.

Before this letter reaches you I do hope that the tide of battle may have set in against the robels in such a fashion that Mr. Lincoln's words in his Thankagiving proclamation may be verified, and that foreign inter-ference may cease forever to be a matter of question; but if not, from all I hear, I am strongly persuaded that the year 1862 will not pass away without its having taken place.

casion for exhibiting a renewed instance of his sympa-thy with the working classes, has induced the Empress to take the initiative in founding a novel institution, the object of which is to adeque loans to workmen for the purchase of tools, instruments, utensils, and even furniture of indispensable necessity. To give due importance to such an institution, every member of the imperial family is enrolled on the committee list, all the Ministers and most of the Senators, the young Frince Imperial occupying a conspicuous place. In consequence of the little Prince being one, the various schools or colleges throughout France are expected to participate in it, and each elect to contribute the minimum subscription of ten centimos a week. The Lyces Bonaparte has already shown the way in a touching letter to the Empress. A gigantic benefit society of this kind most inevitably be advantageous; but the fact of its being originated at this moment is undoubtedly owing to the distress occasioned by the American crisis. A society of this nature is also calculated to hind down a number of very troublesome spirits in bonds to keep the peace. Mon whose loans may be called in, whose tools, instruments, furniture, &c. may be taken from them in payment of a debt, will not be the first to offend the powers that be in case of temptation; and, though it is only fair to give the Emperor credit for a large feeling of humanity in this enterprise, it is permissible to suppose he has had a sharp eye to its good policy.

The experimental squadron which left Toulon on the 28th inst., about whose destination considerable curiosity was exhibited, has gone to Naples and joined Victor Emanuel. All accounts received since the Piedmontees King's arrival intimate his enthusiastic reception; but the presence of the French fleet in the Bay of Naples has a significant effect.

A very capital article has appeared in the new number of the five of Contents of the Serve Contemporative on the Subject of iron-clad vessels in the French navy, no less than ten others, and of 1,500 horse power, are now in precess of construction, the names of which the article piec.

Your correspondent on the other sade of the Channel will do object of which is to advance loans to workmen for the pur-chase of tools, instruments, utensils, and even furniture

pleasant members of the company had been taken out of it. After the Japanese became habituated to the sight of the society of the hotel they did not scruole to mingle freely in it, visiting the large reading and banquesting rooms ad hibitus. As fond souvenirs of their association, they freely distributed their paper pocket handker chiefs to all who were disposed to accept them. They mere than once dined at the table d'hote in that noble hall, than which the Tuilories has nothing finer, and partock freely of the various delicacies provided by the famous artist who presides over the gastronomy of the hotel.

present at the installation of the international exhibition. Their portraits are in all albums, and, at a season of peculiar dulness, they have been most unquestionably a godsend.

Now we have in their room the Queen of Holland, soon to be followed by her husband the King. In fact, never was such a loadstar for attracting the magnates of the earth as Paris. Frenchmen smile derisively at hosring of such enermous sums being paid by Englishmen for the privilege of beholding face to face, and roaring a welcome to, personages who are as familiar to their streets as household words to their mouths; and it cannot be doubted that the mere circumstance of his gorgeous capital being thus the cynosure of all eyes.—the observed of all observers—while it nourishes the vanity of a Frenchman, does at the same time impart to his character an independent and stole spirit regarding mere rank which both Englishmen and Americans are much in need of.

Thalberg is giving three concerts at Erards, in the rue du Mail. The witchery of his performance is positively supernatural. Never did planistsurely effect such wonders from his instrument. The great want in the piano is continuity of sound, such as afforded by wind in struments or the violin. Under Thalberg's magic touch the intonations of his instrument seem to flow, rising on the listening ear, and yet without haziness, or the slightest confusion—all is distinct, clear and articulate. The artist—it is thirty years since we heard him—is no longer the mere executionist, enchanting the world with mavvellous fingering, but an inspired son of song, moving the most hidden passions with his wondrous skill, and dismissing his audience with teelings too big for utterance. When we heard him before, we went away thinking of nothing but his formidable show, his gigantic yet flexite touch, his mastery over an instrument apparently unwerthy of him. His morecus yesternent papernently unwerthy of him. His morecus delicary, tenderness and tone such as never can be forgotten.

The weather is marvelo

ending a general thanksgiving for the aversion of foreign intervention grows every day greater and our affairs, have been in progress between the English and French governments during the last month, there cannot be the slightest doubt, and persons who profess to be tho roughly "posted" assert that they originated with

age of M. Mercier to Richmond was decided on before the battle of Pittsburg, and that he received some

on the plea of "humanity" and "necessity.",
So far as France is concerned, the government is really all, one-quarter are working on half time only, and but the other quarter employed on full time. This general stagnation in the silk trade is caused by want of orders orders nothing at all. No orders come from Mexico, and silks which she did in former years. In Rouen and the stagnation and distress exists, and for several months

the Southern emissaries—is this:—The result of this war is a certain division of the Union, and the acknowledg-

the movements now threatening to crush out this vile rebelion, and be prepared if necessary, to meet the world in arms, in defence of our country and our nationality.

The only other topic of interest since my last letter is the recall from Rome of Gen. de Goyon. Although the official journal has as yet given us no light upon the matter, which, however, has been positively asserted by the semi-official papers, it is generally believed to be true, and the ultra clerical party are howling terribly at it. Gen. de Goyon, as is known, is exceedingly papal in his tendencies, and has rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the liberal party, and the return of M. de La valette as Minister to Rome was understood to depend upon his recall. But it is the signal of something yet to come, which gives the removal of Goyon its principal interest, and the liberal party hope it will be followed by the withdrawal of the French troops from the Kternal City, when it will, of course, be immediately occupied by the soldiers of the Italian King, and the temporal reign of the Popes will have come to an end.

Mires has published a letter in one of the papers addressed to the stockholders in the Caisse General des Chemin de Fer," in which, after thanking them for the confidence which they have exhibited in him during all his trials and tribulations, he assures them that the object of his life, which he is bound to accomplish, is to rointegrate them in their capital and to bring the stock had a sudden and coormous rise, which, however, was not maintained during the few following days, and the great banker cautions the shareholders not to be led away by these speculative movements, but to hold on to their stock, which he assures them will come out all right. The imprisonment for more than fourteen months of an innocent man, as Mires is declared to be by the Imperial Court at Dosei, has given rise to grave suspicions that sheer must be something wrong in the legislaystem of a country which may by such a detention run an innocent man hea

BERLIN, April 30, 1862. ndent-An American Inkermann-Naval Commis -The Primary Elections-Triumph of the Liberals

and all business suspended. The number of voters was immense, much larger than on any former occasion, and sterial hotels, and inhabited chiefly by govern-ment employes and hangers-on of the Court—their districts by considerable majorities, the constitutionals

candidates were returned in almost all the districts by considerable majorities, the constitutionals or moderate liberals naving only succeeded in getting in a very few of their men, and that only with the assistance of the feudals, who are reduced to so infinitesimal a minority that in many cases they preferred giving their votes to the moderades rather than throwing them away upon their own partisans. As far as I can judge, at least five-sixths of the scalingment are democrate or advanced liberals; and it is tolerably certain, therefore, that at the election of deputies, which takes place on Thesday next, not only all the former popular representatives of Berlin—such as Twisten. Taddel, Schultze, &c.—will be re-elected, but that the constitutionalists will lose the solitary number belonging to their party, viz.—Privy Councillor Kuhne, who voted against the Hager motion. From the provinces the accounts are equally favorable. At Frankfort on the Oder, out of 135 toulimenter, the reaction were only able to return ten, and the Governor, Baron Silchow, himself was defeated by a young Jewish physician. At Grunheimer, in East Prussia, among thirty-one wahmenner there are twenty-nine democrats; at Instarling forty out of forty-one; at Thisti the whole sixty-six, and so forth. Even at Potsdam, the Prussian Windsor, where twenty-five per cent of the population is composed of seiders and porsoons dependent upon the government, the progressists succeeded in obtaining a majority of 101 to 57; and at Charlottesburg—another royal residence—of the forty-eight electors chosen there were not more than three conservatives or reactionists.

It results from all this that the King will not have gained much by his appeal to the people, and that neither the terrorism of the prefects and the police, the financial maneguartes of the forty-eight electors chosen there were not more than three conservatives or reactionists.

the terrorism of the prefects and the police, the financial maneeuvres of M. Vonderheydt, nor the demunciations of the Kreuz Zeitung, have produced the desired effect. The next Chamber will be quite as liberal as the last, if not more so, and a government majority is entirely out of the question. His Majesty has got himself into an awkward fix, in which he can neither advance without danger nor retreat without humiliation. In fact, as Sir Robert Feel used to say, he has only three courses oven to him. He may dismiss his present advisers and form a new Cabinet from the ranks of the liberal party; but this would be an acknowledgment of defeat that can hardly be expected from the master of twonty hejiois. Or he may dissolve the Chambers, eventure the constitution and establish that system of absolute monarchy which is most congenial to his feelings; but by so doing he would break a solemn oath; yet, although he might easily find Protestant Jesuits to absolve him, yet, with all his farlts and shortcomings, we have no reason to suppose him capable of such an act. Or, finally, he might put an end to the whole difficulty by resigning the sceptro to his son and withdrawing to the sindes of private life; and there are some persons who imagine he will prefer this expedient to the other, as less degrading than the first and less odious than the second, I must confess, he wever, that I feel rather skeptical on this point. Royal authority has charms which to a man of his character are particularly attentive, and having only attnined it at an advanced age, after a long period of suspense and expectancy, he is not likely to relinquish it unless actually forced, of which for the present there is but little prospect.

The Crown Prince left on the 28th for London, in order

attinited it at an advanced age, after a long period of auspense and expectancy, he is not likely to relinquish it meles actually forced, of which for the present there is but little prospect.

The Crown Prince left on the 28th for London, in order to be present at the opening of the Exhibition. He was to have started the day before, to pass a few hours at Brussels with old King Loopold; but a telegram announcing the serious illuses of the Begian monarch induced him to defer his journey. If Leopold should die it would be another severe blow for Queen Victoria, who has not yet recovered from the shock inflicted upon her by the death of her husband, and on whom the loss of her uncle would doubtless produce a most painful impression. On the political relations of Europe, too, it would not be without effect, as the young Duke of Brabant is far from possessing the tact and prudence that have enabled his father to steer clear of the difficulties with which the throne of Begium has been beset all along from the ambition of a powerful and unscrupilous neighbor.

The London Times informs us that its reporter, Mr Russell, has not been allowed to accompany General McClellan's army, and the world will therefore be deprived, as future, of his valuable communications. I believe his was the first instance on record of a writer belonging to a hostile, or at least a rival nation, and reporting for a journal bitterly inmincal to the cause, being allowed to remain in the midst of an army fighting, not for canquest, but for national existences and it is not surprising that the United States government should at last have decided upon getting rid of an equivocal a guess. Mr. Russell says, to be gure, that although he had extenuated much he had the tone of his remarks with the Milling from the British camp at the time of the Bull run affair, in particular, did more to injure the prestige of American correspondent, writing from the British camp at the time of the Bull run fair, in particular, did more to injure the prestige of Americ

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 14, 1862.

The trial of Judge Hardy, of the United States
District Court, endea to-day before the State Senate. He
was convicted by a two-thirds majority (required by the
constitution) of disloyalty to the government in uttering

The valious other charges against him, such as corrug

thou h in some cases the majority was against him.

The charge of misconduct in the trial of Judge Terry for killing Senator Broderick failed by a tie vote. Judge Hardy was the Judge before whom Terry was acquitted.

Arrived ship Kate Hooper, New York: Asterion. do.;

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO dog-neral housework, or chamberwork and waiting; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 307 Hicks st., near Pacific, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER, OR AS CHAM bermaid and scausifiess, in the city or country, by very competent girl, with good city reference. Call during two days at 237 39th st., wast of Sin av., area hoor, from

tuation; is a competent dressmaker and minuter tands all kinds of family sewing. Best city reli-Can be seen for two days at 10 Stayvesant st., Best None but first class fam II s need apply.

YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO MINE children and do light housework; no objections ry. Inquire at 254 14th at., second floor back roc SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS name, take care of children and assist with chamber-rk. City reference. Can be seen for two days at 317

A young woman, as cuamoermaid or cook, or to do per ral housework in a small respectable family; has no or tion to go in the country; is a good washer and ironer. Co show good city reference. Can be seen for two days at Buder at, in the rear, South Brooklya.

COOK'S SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION IN

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL. At cook and good was, et and fromer; is capable of both; I ding to go a short distance in the country for the sum. Best of city reference. Can be seen at 62 West 21s corner of 6th ave.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN IN

RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, WITH ONE

A COOK WANTS A SITUATION AS PIRST CLASS Access: understands soups, fishes, some, jettles and all kinds of pastry; in a good baker of the situation of pastry; in a good baker of the situation of

RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WELSH GIRL, AS chamb round and camerous or nurse and seamstress a private family; would prefer going in the country. Apy at 231 West 22d at.

A SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as area class cook; she understands all kinds of poultry, game, jellies, pastry. & ; he best city refere can be given. Call at No. 95th st. for t floor, front room.

In mas chamber maid and waitress in a private tam is willing to assist in Washing and rouning and has no outlion to go with the family in the country for the assessing has the best of city reference tion her last place. Can seen for two days at 94 West 33d st., between on and 7th a

RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITU.

A SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST CLASS COOK, who understands her business in a. its branches; no objection to the country; can give the best city reference. Call at 78 Hesier st.

A NEAT AND TIDY GERMAN GIRI, WANTED—IN A genteel private family; must be a good plain cook and a good washer and tronger. City references required. Apply at 151 East 14th st., rear 2d av.

A SITUATION WANTED-BY A PROTESTANT WO.
A man, to cook, wash and iron; no objections to general
housework in a small private family, city reference. Can be
seen at last place, it it king at, frame building.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and itoner; good city reference. Can be seen at 71 20th st., near 6th av.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS NURSE and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country. Call at 37 West 9th 8.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT
Woman, as waitress and seamstress or chambermaidunderstands all kinds of family swigs. No dijection to the
country. Can be seen for Way days at M Wooster st., between Spring and Broome, rear bouse. A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUA.

Lion to do general housework; is a good piant cook
washer and troner; has the best of city reference. Can be
secured two days at 166 East 31st at, second floor, back
room, between 1st an 12d avs.

A FASHIONABLE LADIES' DRESSMAKER WISHES demployment by respectable families for several days in the week. Call at 125 av. A, be ween \$ h and \$0.h sts., first floor, to the right.

AS CHILD'S NURSE—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best city reference as to character and especity. Call at 55 West 21st at, between 6th and 6th ava.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUA-tion as chambermaid or to do housework for a small family; would like to go to the country for the summer to take care of children or do plain sewing. City reference. Call at 115 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation, to take care of children and saw or to de chamberwork and saw; understands dressmaking; would prefer being seamstress; beat of reterance. Call at 205 West 20th at., between 8th and 9th avez., in the Fear.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do general housework: elly reference. Can be seen for two days at the growty store former of 5th ave. and 16th st., Govanus, Brooklys, L. L. A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO city reference. Can be seen for two days at 305 Grand st. in the clothing store.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO do general housework, or to cook, wash and from; good city reference from her last place, corner of 23d st. and 7th av., 192.

Av., 192.

A SIPUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, steady person, in a private family, as chambernaid and laundress, or would take care of a buby and do pising a wing, or do kitchen work in a small family. Call for woodays at 550 cht av., between 42d and 43d s. a.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION As sook and to assist in washing and ironing; one who perfectly understands her husiness, and can give good city references. Can be seen for two days at 128 Smith st., Brockiva.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALES. A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WO man, as norse and seamstress; is willing to assist in interhamberwork; no objection to the country. The besity references. Apply at 368 Bowry, in the book store, on door above 4th st., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and froning. Best of reference. Can be seen for two days at 573 th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family; is a copable chambermade and waitress, or would take the entire charge of a laundry, so objection to go to the country; good city reference. Case seen at 20 25th st., between 6th and 7th aver.

A N ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION in a private family; is a good pas n cook and an excellent washer and fromer, or would go as Lundrymaid with family going to the country; good city reference. Call at 8t 25th st., between 6th and 7th aves.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO

A SITUATION ANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do chaute and to take care of children, or to de housework in a said family; it willing to go a short distance in the control of a good home is more of an object than high wages. Best of clyreference. Call at \$E most 15th as, between \$4 care, and the large store, in the basement.

At tion as cook, washer and moner, or at general hour work. No objections to the country. Is a good baker at can take care of a darty. A good home more an object the high wages. Call at 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS plant cook, washer and fromer, ar would be willing to do general housework for a small family; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen to wo way at the corner of Classon and Green avs., Brooklyn, over the liquor store,

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference. Can be seen for two days at 35 Heary st., first sloor, front room. A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COOK;

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COOK washer and froner; is a good baker; has no objection

RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS EMPLOYMENT;

A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A SITUATION—ONE WHO has served her time to the dressmaking and talloring business; also, all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist with the care of childen; no objection to go to the country, or travel. Can be som for three days at her present employer's, 199 West, 28th st.

A SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework in a small private family: is a good washer and ironer; has good day reference. Call for two days at 330 West 16th st., between 6th and 9th avs.

LADY DESIRES SITUATIONS FOR A CHAMBER

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN

A SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL, AB

A situation as norse and seas stress, or to wait on a lady, no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at Mr. Dib-blee's, 85t Broatway, near 14th st.

YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAL tion as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and actuations. Good tity reference. Apply for two days as 32.

A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS STRUCTION AS STRUCT OF THE ACCOUNT OF A STRUCT OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE AC A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN WANTS A SI-tuntion as housekeeper, or cook in a notel or restaurant, Applicat If Stanton st., in the basement,

A SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST RATE WASHES and ironer, or to do the general bousework of a small family. Has good reference. Apply at 75 Charlton at, first family, in the rear.

A SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
A young girl, to do general housework; has the best cityreference. Can be seen for two days at 43 Unit at a South

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A COMPRE-tent woman, as cook, with the neat city re-cremet; un-derstands her busicess perfectly. Call at craddress 52 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avy. A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL, 16 YEARS OF age, wishes a situation as chamber maid and walks. age, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiter or and seamstress. Call at 336 5th ave., top floor, front

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS eook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; can give satisfactory reference; no objection to go to the country. Oan be seen at 122 East 36th st., second door from 3d av.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS COOR
washer and ironer; good city reference; country pre
ferred. Call at 61 Douglass at., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A STU-ation to go to Europe as ladies or children's maid; good city reference. Can be seen tor three days at her last employer's, 65 Clermont ave., Brooklyn.

A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private families is a good plain cook, washer and fronce: has no objection to the country; best references from her last place, Can be seen for two days at 52 Charlion et., in the rear.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN A private family, to do light chamberwork and plain switted, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call as 5 4th st., near West 12th st.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION—TO BO general housework, to cook, wash and from; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at 49 Bank st., front AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A HIGHLY respectable girl, with the best of reference, desires a ituation in the above capacity. Apply at 483 9th av., near other.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A RITU.

A stion as good plain cook, and assist in the washing; no
objections to go a short distance in the country for the summer months; has good city references. Can be seen at 126
at a, between 18th and 18th sis in the shee store.